

ABSTRACT

This study aims to provide further empirical evidence on the cost stickiness in Indonesian listed companies when implementing the Tax Amnesty program. Cost stickiness is a cost behavior in which costs increase more when sales increase than decrease when sales decrease.

The sample used in this study is a company registered in the Indonesian stock exchange participating in the 2016 tax amnesty program. This study examines the existence of cost stickiness using selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) costs as a proxy for costs and Sales as a proxy for activities. The study used a purposive sampling method for sample collection. The data obtained were then processed using several tests such as descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, and multiple linear regression tests using the SPSS 26th application.

The results show that SG&A costs during the tax amnesty period show sticky behavior; This study also investigates and compares stickiness behavior for two periods: before the tax amnesty (2013-2015) and after the tax amnesty (2018-2020). The purpose of this comparison is to examine whether there is a change in stickiness behavior during these two periods. The results show that SG&A changed from sticky before the tax amnesty period to anti-sticky after the tax amnesty period. In addition, this study presents the cost behaviour in companies participating in the tax amnesty based on the division of industrial sectors. It concludes that SG&A costs in the manufacturing sector show sticky behavior while in the other two sectors, namely natural resources and services, SG&A costs show anti-sticky behavior.

Keywords: Anti-Sticky, Cost Stickiness, Tax Amnesty